

shall be confined to the subject, and that the vote shall be taken at an early day.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the subject of the Union.

Mr. ENGLISH (Dem., Ind.) in alluding to the Charleston Convention said he did not sympathize with those who imperiously demand a vote on the subject of the Union. He said that the Union was a subject which both wings of the Democratic party, and to which he was justly entitled, and that the Union was a subject which both wings of the Democratic party, and to which he was justly entitled, and that the Union was a subject which both wings of the Democratic party, and to which he was justly entitled.

Mr. HITCHINS (Rep., Ohio) said that Mr. Seward announced the truth when he explained the "irrepressible conflict" between the two systems of slavery.

Mr. SMITH (S. Am., N. C.) condemned the violent spirit exhibited in debate, and appealed to gentlemen to return to the compromise measures of 1850 as a means of quieting the present political excitement.

The Committee rose. Adjourned.

Cleveland and Toledo Railroad.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, May 2, 1860. The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad receipts for April were \$75,539, against \$62,060 last year, showing a gain of \$13,479, with one working day less.

Philadelphia City Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 2, 1860. Mr. Henry, the People's candidate for Mayor, is elected by 816 majority.

Mr. Downing, the Democratic candidate for Controller, is elected by 120 majority.

The Select Council stands as follows: People's ticket, 13; Democrats, 11.

The Common Council stands: People's ticket, 52; Democrats, 36.

Nearly 70,000 votes were polled.

Amended returns of the election show that there will be a tie in the Select Council.

The Opposition claim the election of Huffy as Controller, over Downing, Democrat, but the vote is close, and the official returns will be required to decide the result.

Virginia Republican Convention.

WHEELING, Va., Wednesday, May 2, 1860. The Republican State Convention met to-day. Delegates were present from all parts of the State.

The Convention was called to order at ten o'clock. Joseph Applegate of Brooke County, was appointed President, with eleven Vice-Presidents.

The Rev. Mr. McClure opened the Convention with prayer.

The Hon. Alfred Caldwell and E. M. Norton of Ohio County, J. C. Underwood of Clark County, and W. A. Gitt of Montgomery County, were appointed delegates from the State at large, to Chicago, with full powers to elect delegates and to act on resolutions.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a lengthy address, with a series of resolutions, pledging to support the Chicago nominee, favoring a tariff affording protection and encouragement to the products of the white laboring men of our country against that of foreign countries, and equality of rights among citizens.

Speeches were made by J. C. Underwood and J. Wilson of Indiana. The latter speech elicited great applause.

F. P. Blair, Jr., of Missouri speaks to-night.

Republican State Convention.

DETROIT, Mich., Wednesday, May 2, 1860. The Republican State Convention met in this city to-day.

Austin Blair, Walter W. Murphy, Thomas W. Ferry and James J. St. Clair were elected delegates at large to Chicago.

Strong Seward resolutions were passed.

The Convention was harmonious.

Return of Outsiders from Charleston.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 2, 1860. The steamship "Kendall," from Charleston, has arrived from Charleston, bringing numerous outside delegates to the Convention.

Inauguration of Gov. Buckingham.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, May 2, 1860. Gov. Buckingham was to-day inaugurated into the office which he has filled since 1857. The ceremonies, however, were postponed on the occasion, have been unusually imposing. The city is filled with strangers.

To-night there is to be a torch-light procession and display of fireworks, and the whole is to conclude with a grand festival. Tables are being spread for over 2,000 persons.

The two Houses of the Legislature were organized to-day, and the election of the candidates nominated at the Republican caucus.

Sailing of the America.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 2, 1860. The steamship "America" sailed at 9 o'clock this morning for New York, for Halifax and for Liverpool. She takes out \$25,000 in specie.

Body of an Unknown Female Found.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, May 2, 1860. The body of an unknown female, apparently about 40 years old, was found on the outer beach of Sandy Hook, about two miles from the point of the Hook. Her face and hands were much disfigured.

In her pocket was found a comb and a pair of scissors. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict returned of "Supposed Accidentally Drowned." The body was interred on Sandy Hook.

Methodist Episcopal Conference.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, May 2, 1860. The Methodist Episcopal Conference re-assembled to-day. The matter of the Wisconsin delegate was finally settled before the adjournment, by being referred to a select committee of five.

A resolution by Mr. Witherspoon, to revise the Discipline relating to the duties of the presiding elders as to pieces them in the pastoral relation, was referred to the Committee on Literature.

Committees of Seven were ordered on Temperance, the Bible, Temporal Economy, and the Pastoral Address.

The session was opened with the usual religious services. Bishop Jones of New York in the chair.

Bishop Simpson appeared and took his seat on the platform.

Notice was taken of the death of Bishop Wang, and it was resolved that the Bishops elect one of their number to pronounce an eulogy upon his life and character.

The order of the day was the reports of the outgoing standing committees, but the rules were suspended for the purpose of constituting the several standing committees.

A Committee of Five was ordered to be appointed by the Chair, to take into consideration the question of divorce and marriage, and report to this Conference.

The afternoon session was almost entirely consumed in constructing the Standing Committees.

Railroad Accident.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 2, 1860. The New-York and Albany Railroad train, which left Albany at 10 o'clock yesterday, was smashed, and a brakeman named Herself literally torn to pieces. His remains were scattered about in all directions. No other person was injured.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

THE BALLOTING CONTINUED.

Adoption of the Two-third Rule.

A STAGGERING BLOW TO DOUGLAS.

NEW-YORK PILLORES HIM.

HIS PROSPECTS DARKENING.

A NEW PROGRAMME.

Adjournment of the Convention to June suggested.

A COMPROMISE WITH THE SECEDEES PROPOSED.

THE SOUTH INEXORABLE.

NO NOMINATION YET.

Special Dispatches to The N. Y. Tribune.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, May 1, 1860.

The whole of the morning session of the Convention was consumed without reaching any particular point, except the proposition tendered by Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky, as a compromise, to the effect that the Dred Scott decision should be affirmed substantially, and that two-thirds of the Electoral College should be required to make a nomination.

A discussion of several hours was permitted during the absence of these delegations, to allow the Delegates to explain their position, but evidently without any change of purpose on the part of the majority, who will adhere to the platform of yesterday and insist on Douglas.

If the olive-branch tendered by the foregoing States be rejected, as it probably will be, parts, if not the whole of those delegations, will withdraw, so that Douglas will be almost entirely nominated by Northern votes.

Should Virginia determine to retire, which she has not yet formally indicated, a majority of the Pennsylvania Delegation are quite disposed to imitate her example.

The Southern Convention did nothing but organize. Mr. Bayard opened the door to conciliation by his speech; he signified that, if the other Convention should present a Southern candidate known to be opposed to Squatter Sovereignty, it might become their duty to adopt him. This is precisely what they are waiting for, and in which they will not be gratified.

Major Wood appeared in this Convention, and explained that he had been invited to attend their meeting last night, but he felt himself delicately situated without further action. Mr. Yancey delicately gave him the cold shoulder by suggesting that the Convention was composed of retiring delegations, and regretted that he had not been admitted, so as to be in that category. Mr. Wood took the hint, and has made a virtue of necessity by a written protest against their proceedings. At least, it is so stated on good authority. The Douglas men resolved to urge a nomination to-night.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Mr. Howard's resolution, requiring two-thirds of the whole Electoral College to nominate a candidate, has just been carried. This is one of the compromise propositions offered by Tennessee, Virginia, and Kentucky. New-York retired to consult, and returned to vote against laying on the table. This development looks as if Douglas was to be slaughtered in the house of his friends. The other resolution, covering the Dred Scott decision, is now up.

THIRD DISPATCH.

On the eleventh ballot there was no material change. Mr. Cook, Douglas's leader, moved an adjournment, which was refused—a bad sign for Douglas.

The friends of Douglas begin to feel that they are sold. New-York will go for Guthrie, if the South will take him. If the Douglas men see defeat to be inevitable, they will probably concentrate on Stephens of Georgia. Under the present resolution, two hundred and two votes are required to nominate, which Douglas can never get. Large numbers of seceding delegates are present as spectators, and there is great excitement since New-York has changed front.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, May 2, 1860.

The developments last night were almost conclusive against the possibility of Mr. Douglas obtaining a two-thirds vote, even if his vote should rise to a majority. The interpretation of the rule was purposely adopted to exclude him, and New-York was fully apprized of the consequences when her vote was cast for it.

Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky would have bolted without it, so that the compulsory choice of alternatives was presented of hopelessly rupturing the Convention or defeating Mr. Douglas.

But his friends express the stern resolve to prevent any other nomination, and the North-West alone has numerical power enough, though deserted by New-York and New-England, with the present aggregate of the Convention.

The present programme of the Douglas leaders, in view of this exigency, is to secure an adjournment, with a view to holding another Convention in June, and allowing delegates from the seceding States to be elected in the meantime by an appeal to the people. This movement is important, but it has a doubtful prospect of success, unless New-York should agree to cooperate.

The general feeling of the delegations is to conclude work as speedily as possible.

The seceders, who call themselves the Democratic Constitutional Convention, are patiently awaiting a demonstration from the Regulars. If a Southern man be nominated, with the resolution required by Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky, affirming the Dred Scott decision, they will adopt him without much hesitation, though Alabama may demur and the Fire-eaters rave. Many feel embarrassed at the mode of extrication.

Mr. Higler is prepared, on behalf of a majority of the Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, and a part of the New-England Delegations, to accept the compromise resolution, with an unimportant modification. Great efforts are making by managers in both Conventions to form some basis of agreement, but it may be considered certain that the South will exact all the concessions.

Mr. Douglas receded from a majority on the twenty-fourth ballot, by the loss of one vote—No. 14, Carolina.

The balloting thus far have no important significance, but there is manifestly an under drift for Mr. Guthrie. Pennsylvania having concentrated

all but the Douglas vote on him, and other States having indicated a similar disposition to vote for him at the proper time, New-York is quite willing. The only serious difficulty in his way has been the impression that the Cotton States were hostile to him, but it is now ascertained that the leading managers are willing to accept him as an alternative. Mr. Seward and others have expressed this disposition.

The fact that Mr. Douglas obtained a majority, was attended by no such manifestation as his friends expected. He holds at least 25 votes from the force of the unit principle, which are notoriously hostile. His only remaining power now is to decide the nomination between other aspirants. Thus far, he has not interfered with the tactics here in any way, but the time has come when his inclinations must be ascertained.

The position occupied by Kentucky has prevented Mr. Breckinridge from being named in Convention at all, up to this point. But his wire-pullers are still here, expecting that the contingency may arise when he can be advantageously presented.

The Seceders' Convention met at the theater, and attracted a larger audience than the other, from the nature of the movement, and the sympathy of the people here with it. An animated discussion occurred on the platform, which resulted in adopting the resolutions reported from the majority of the Committee, by acclamation. Gov. Winston of Alabama withdrew because the platform was not decided enough, and made a radical speech sustaining the position of Senator Brown of Mississippi. An attempt was made to go into a nomination, but an adjournment intervened.

Notwithstanding this Platform, the Seceders will support the nomination of the Regulars if it is at all acceptable. Even should they go so far as to put up their own candidate now, that difficulty could be easily arranged by a convenient withdrawal.

On the twenty-third ballot Virginia gave Mr. Douglas one, and a North Carolina delegate returned to him, thus securing to Mr. D. 150, or more than a majority. Great applause followed.

At 9 p.m.—Everybody is wearied with the Conventions, and a large number of delegates have departed.

The Douglas leaders say they prefer no nomination to his defeat, and will act upon that idea if practicable.

The New-England delegations are prepared to abandon him. Also, New-York and Indiana exhibit faltering evidences. A stampede is threatening. His headquarters are almost deserted to-night.

Mr. Hunter has been telegraphed as to allowing the further use of his name. Virginia is disinclined to Mr. Guthrie, though Tennessee adopted him to-day.

The Seceders' Convention met merely to adjourn to-night. They are acting prudently, and will be governed mainly by the other's nomination.

At 9 p.m.—Everybody is wearied with the Conventions, and a large number of delegates have departed.

The Douglas leaders say they prefer no nomination to his defeat, and will act upon that idea if practicable.

The New-England delegations are prepared to abandon him. Also, New-York and Indiana exhibit faltering evidences. A stampede is threatening. His headquarters are almost deserted to-night.

Mr. Hunter has been telegraphed as to allowing the further use of his name. Virginia is disinclined to Mr. Guthrie, though Tennessee adopted him to-day.

The Seceders' Convention met merely to adjourn to-night. They are acting prudently, and will be governed mainly by the other's nomination.

At 9 p.m.—Everybody is wearied with the Conventions, and a large number of delegates have departed.

The Douglas leaders say they prefer no nomination to his defeat, and will act upon that idea if practicable.

The New-England delegations are prepared to abandon him. Also, New-York and Indiana exhibit faltering evidences. A stampede is threatening. His headquarters are almost deserted to-night.

Mr. Hunter has been telegraphed as to allowing the further use of his name. Virginia is disinclined to Mr. Guthrie, though Tennessee adopted him to-day.

The Seceders' Convention met merely to adjourn to-night. They are acting prudently, and will be governed mainly by the other's nomination.

At 9 p.m.—Everybody is wearied with the Conventions, and a large number of delegates have departed.

The Douglas leaders say they prefer no nomination to his defeat, and will act upon that idea if practicable.

The New-England delegations are prepared to abandon him. Also, New-York and Indiana exhibit faltering evidences. A stampede is threatening. His headquarters are almost deserted to-night.

Mr. Hunter has been telegraphed as to allowing the further use of his name. Virginia is disinclined to Mr. Guthrie, though Tennessee adopted him to-day.

The Seceders' Convention met merely to adjourn to-night. They are acting prudently, and will be governed mainly by the other's nomination.

At 9 p.m.—Everybody is wearied with the Conventions, and a large number of delegates have departed.

The Douglas leaders say they prefer no nomination to his defeat, and will act upon that idea if practicable.

The New-England delegations are prepared to abandon him. Also, New-York and Indiana exhibit faltering evidences. A stampede is threatening. His headquarters are almost deserted to-night.

Mr. Hunter has been telegraphed as to allowing the further use of his name. Virginia is disinclined to Mr. Guthrie, though Tennessee adopted him to-day.

The Seceders' Convention met merely to adjourn to-night. They are acting prudently, and will be governed mainly by the other's nomination.

At 9 p.m.—Everybody is wearied with the Conventions, and a large number of delegates have departed.

The Douglas leaders say they prefer no nomination to his defeat, and will act upon that idea if practicable.

The New-England delegations are prepared to abandon him. Also, New-York and Indiana exhibit faltering evidences. A stampede is threatening. His headquarters are almost deserted to-night.

Mr. Hunter has been telegraphed as to allowing the further use of his name. Virginia is disinclined to Mr. Guthrie, though Tennessee adopted him to-day.

The Seceders' Convention met merely to adjourn to-night. They are acting prudently, and will be governed mainly by the other's nomination.

At 9 p.m.—Everybody is wearied with the Conventions, and a large number of delegates have departed.

The Douglas leaders say they prefer no nomination to his defeat, and will act upon that idea if practicable.

The New-England delegations are prepared to abandon him. Also, New-York and Indiana exhibit faltering evidences. A stampede is threatening. His headquarters are almost deserted to-night.

Mr. Hunter has been telegraphed as to allowing the further use of his name. Virginia is disinclined to Mr. Guthrie, though Tennessee adopted him to-day.

The Seceders' Convention met merely to adjourn to-night. They are acting prudently, and will be governed mainly by the other's nomination.

At 9 p.m.—Everybody is wearied with the Conventions, and a large number of delegates have departed.

The Douglas leaders say they prefer no nomination to his defeat, and will act upon that idea if practicable.

The New-England delegations are prepared to abandon him. Also, New-York and Indiana exhibit faltering evidences. A stampede is threatening. His headquarters are almost deserted to-night.

Mr. Hunter has been telegraphed as to allowing the further use of his name. Virginia is disinclined to Mr. Guthrie, though Tennessee adopted him to-day.

shall have received 202 or more votes, was then called up.

Mr. Richardson of Illinois moved to lay the resolution on the table. Yeas, 111; Nays, 141. So the resolution was not laid on the table.

Mr. Stuart of Michigan then read the point of order, that the resolution must lie on the table one day before being acted upon, as it involved a change in the standing rules of the Convention.

The President decided that the resolution was in order.

Mr. Stuart appealed from the decision of the Chair, and a vote being called on the appeal, the Chair was sustained—Yeas, 144; Nays, 108.

[This vote is regarded as a blow to Douglas.]

Mr. Stuart then moved an amendment, that all delegates who vote on the nominations shall be bound to sustain them. Ruled out of order.

Continuation of the Balloting.

EIGHTH BALLOT.

Douglas, 150; Johnson, 11; Hunter, 40; Dickinson, 41; Guthrie, 38; Davis, 1; Lane, 6.

NINTH BALLOT.

Douglas, 150; Johnson, 12; Hunter, 33; Dickinson, 1; Lane, 6; Davis, 1.

TENTH BALLOT.

Douglas, 150; Johnson, 14; Hunter, 39; Dickinson, 1; Lane, 6; Davis, 1.

ELEVENTH BALLOT.

Douglas, 150; Johnson, 11; Hunter, 39; Dickinson, 1; Lane, 6; Davis, 1.

TWELFTH BALLOT.

Douglas, 150; Johnson, 11; Hunter, 38; Dickinson, 1; Lane, 6; Davis, 1.

THIRTEENTH BALLOT.

Douglas, 150; Johnson, 12; Hunter, 39; Dickinson, 1; Lane, 6; Davis, 1.

FOURTEENTH BALLOT.

Douglas, 150; Johnson, 12; Hunter, 41; Dickinson, 1; Lane, 6; Davis, 1.

FIFTEENTH BALLOT.

Douglas, 150; Johnson, 12; Hunter, 41; Dickinson, 1; Lane, 6; Davis, 1.

SIXTEENTH BALLOT.

Douglas, 150; Johnson, 12; Hunter, 41; Dickinson, 1; Lane, 6; Davis, 1.

SEVENTEENTH BALLOT.

Douglas, 150; Johnson, 12; Hunter, 41; Dickinson, 1; Lane, 6; Davis, 1.

EIGHTEENTH BALLOT.

Douglas, 150; Johnson, 12; Hunter, 41; Dickinson, 1; Lane, 6; Davis, 1.

NINETEENTH BALLOT.

Douglas, 150; Johnson, 12; Hunter, 41; Dickinson, 1; Lane, 6; Davis, 1.

TWENTIETH BALLOT.

Douglas, 150; Johnson, 12; Hunter, 41; Dickinson, 1; Lane, 6; Davis, 1.

Twenty-first ballot.

Douglas, 150; Johnson, 12; Hunter, 41; Dickinson, 1; Lane, 6; Davis, 1.

Twenty-second ballot.

Douglas, 150; Johnson, 12; Hunter, 41; Dickinson, 1; Lane, 6; Davis, 1.

Twenty-third ballot.

Douglas, 150; Johnson, 12; Hunter, 41; Dickinson, 1; Lane, 6; Davis, 1.

Twenty-fourth ballot.

Douglas, 150; Johnson, 12; Hunter, 41; Dickinson, 1; Lane, 6; Davis, 1.

Twenty-fifth ballot.

Douglas, 150; Johnson, 12; Hunter, 41; Dickinson, 1; Lane, 6; Davis, 1.

Twenty-sixth ballot.

The thirty-fifth ballot was announced.

Others as on the thirty-fourth.

A debate ensued on the motion of Mr. Gittings. He assured the Convention that Baltimore was no longer a plugging town, and premised a hospitable welcome to the Convention.

The motion was withdrawn for the present, but he would renew it in the course of the evening.

During the 36th ballot, Arkansas having voted for Breckinridge, one of the delegates from Kentucky requested the vote withdrawn, as he was instructed by Mr. Breckinridge not to allow the use of his name in opposition to the gentlemen at present in nomination, and especially that of Mr. Guthrie.

THIRTY-SIXTH BALLOT.

Douglas, 151; Johnson, 11; Hunter, 40; Dickinson, 1; Lane, 6; Davis, 1.

THIRTY-SEVENTH BALLOT.

Douglas, 151; Johnson, 11; Hunter, 40; Dickinson, 1; Lane, 6; Davis, 1.

THIRTY-EIGHTH BALLOT.

Douglas, 151; Johnson, 11; Hunter, 40; Dickinson, 1; Lane, 6; Davis, 1.

THIRTY-NINTH BALLOT.

Douglas, 151; Johnson, 11; Hunter, 40; Dickinson, 1; Lane, 6; Davis, 1.

FOURTY BALLOT.